Register of New Fruit and Nut Varieties
List 14[1]

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COOPERATING HORTICULTURISTS

CANADA

Eaton, E. L.: Nova Scotia
Fisher, D. V.: British Columbia
Freeman, J. A.: British Columbia
Hunter, A. W. S.: Ontario
Palmer, E. F.: Ontario
Patterson, C. F.: Saskatchewan
Spangelo, L. P. S.: Ontario
Ure, C. R.: Manitoba

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Andersen, E. T.: Minnesota
Armstrong, W. D.: Kentucky
Ayres, Lloyd C.: Wyoming
Bailey, Catherine H.: New Jersey
Bailey, John S.: Massachusetts
Bailey, Russell M.: Maine
Beutel, James A.: California
Blasberg, C. H.: Vermont
Bregger, John T.: South Carolina
Brison, Fred R.: Texas
Campbell, Ronald W.: Kansas
Childs, W. H.: West Virginia
Correll, F. E.: North Carolina
Crane, Harley L.: Maryland
Dana, Malcolm N.: Wisconsin
Darrow, George M.: Maryland
Drain, Brooks D.: Tennessee
Einset, John: New York
Ellenwood, C. W.: Ohio
Enzie, J. V.: New Mexico
Fisher, Vernon J.: Delaware
Fogle, Harold W.: Washington
French, A. P.: Massachusetts
Fry, B. O.: Georgia
Gardner, F. E.: Florida
Gardner, M. E.: North Carolina
Gilbert, Franklin A.: Wisconsin
Gould, Edwin: West Virginia
Green, Ferris M.: Colorado
Hagler, T. B.: South Carolina
Hamilton, R. A.: Hawaii
Havis, Leon: Maryland
Hawthorne, P. L.: Louisiana
Hesse, Claron O.: California
Hilgeman, Robert H.: Arizona
Hitz, C. W.: Pennsylvania
Hough, L. F.: New Jersey
Howlett, Freeman S.: Ohio
Iverson, V. E.: Montana
Janick, Jules: Indiana
Johnston, Stanley: Michigan
Jones, D. F.: Connecticut
Lamb, Robert C.: New York
Lana, E. P.: North Dakota
Latimer, L. P.: New Hampshire
Ledin, R. Bruce: Florida
Loomis, N. H.: Mississippi
McCrory, S. A.: South Dakota
McDaniel, J. C.: Illinois
Miller, Julian C.: Louisiana
Miller, V. J., Arizona
Moore, R. C.: Virginia
Nichols, H. E.: Iowa
Norton, Robert A.: Utah
Oberle, George: Virginia
Overcash, J. P.: Mississippi
Peterson, Ronald M.: South Dakota
Popenoe, John: Alabama
Ruef, J. U.: Pennsylvania
Ruehle, Geo. D.: Florida
Schroeder, C. A.: California
Schwartze, C. D.: Washington
Sharpe, Ralph H.: Florida
Shepard, Paul H.: Missouri
Slate, George L.: New York
Snyder, Leon C.: Minnesota
Stoddard, E. M.: Connecticut
Tate, Harvey: Arizona
Vaile, J. E.: Arkansas
Verner, Leif: Idaho
Waldo, George F.: Oregon
Weinberger, J. H.: California
Wellington, Richard: New York
White, David G.: Oklahoma
Whitney, Wayne C.: Nebraska
Wilcox, A. N.: Minnesota
Williams, C. F.: North Carolina
Zielinski, Quentin B.: Oregon

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REVISIONS

APPLE

Imperial Delicious *(Imperial Double Red Delicious)*.—Plant patent 1,805; by Loran R. Frazier and Philip J. Jenkins, Parker, Washington; assignors to Elon J. Gilbert, Yakima, Washington; February 3, 1959; contracted to May Nursery Company, Yakima. Now considered to be a whole-tree mutation in a Starking Delicious orchard. Fruit most nearly resembles Royal Red Delicious, List 8. Lists 12 and 13.

Makamik.—Introduced commercially before 1940. Fruit: hangs on tree all winter if not picked; valueless for jelly. Tree: bears annually; foliage dark, greenish olive; flowers amaranth purple to rose, with darker colored veins. List 13.

Miller Red.—Apparently identical to Beacon. List 4.

Redflesh.—This is the correct spelling. Flowers red. Of ornamental value. List 12.

Red Melba *(Pate Red Melba, Platts Red Melba)*.—The original mutation was apparently unnoticed but present in scionwood furnished by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, in 1936 and when budded by the Wellington and Davidson Nurseries resulted in distribution of "whole tree mutants" that were later observed and named by the various growers receiving them. List 4.

Redspur.—This is the correct spelling. Plant patent 1,822; February 3, 1959; by Loran R. Frazier and Philip J. Jenkins, Parker, Washington; assignors to Elon J. Gilbert, Yakima, Washington; assigned to Columbia & Okanogan Nursery Company, Wenatchee, Washington. Whole tree variation in a Starking orchard. List 12.

Redwin Spy.—Generally considered to be a bud mutation of Northern Spy. Fruit: where exposed to sun, has a good red color, but colors poorly in shade; unless well colored it has a dull, dark, unattractive appearance. List 13.

Starkrimson Delicious.—Whole tree variation. Lists 11, 12.

Stayman 66.—Apparently identical to Improved Blaxtayman 201. List 5.

Summerland McIntosh [*McIntosh (Summerland)*].—This is the correct name for McIntosh (Summerland), which now becomes a synonym. List 6.

CHERRY

Stark Royal Purple.—Propagation has been discontinued because no virus-free budwood has been secured. Therefore, this has not been commercially introduced, and the name is therefore released for possible future use. Lists 2, 4.

GOOSEBERRY

Thoreson.—Apparently identical to Pembina Pride. List 12.

PEACH

Double Delight.—Plant patent 1,787; December 30, 1958, by Herbert C. Swim, Ontario, California; assignor to Armstrong Nurseries, Inc., Ontario. List 13.

PECAN

Seminole.—Nut: smaller and more pointed than Schley; more nearly resembles Curtis or Moore than Schley. Tree: apparently susceptible to scab.

RASPBERRY

Wonder Thornless.—Apparently identical to Canby. List 8.

STRAWBERRY

Gold Coin.—Apparently identical to Superb.
Nectarena.—Parentage: Beaderarena × Howard 17. List 4.
Wait's Everbearing.—Apparently identical to Superb.

LIST 14

ALMOND

Hall *(Hall's Hardy).*—Originated in Coffeyville, Kansas, by a Mr. Hall. Introduced commercially about 1925. Parentage unknown. Nut: large. Tree: small; winter hardy, being grown where peaches are grown.

Merced.—Originated in Ballico, Merced County, California, by Vincent B. Rodgers. Introduced commercially in 1958. Plant patent 1,730; July 15, 1958; assigned to the Burchell Nursery, Modesto, California. Texas × Nonpareil; selected in 1948. Nut: shell thin, well-sealed, lighter in color than Nonpareil; ripens with Nonpareil. Tree: blooming period same as Nonpareil; productivity very heavy; pollinates Nonpareil and vice versa.

APPLE

Ames.—Originated in Ames, Iowa, by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station (H. L. Lantz). Introduced commercially in the 1920s. Allen Choice × Perry Russett; first fruited in 1920. Fruit: size medium; adapted in particular to southern Iowa; skin deep red, medium thick, smooth; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, yellow, subacid; quality good to very good; season January to May.

Black Mickey McIntosh.—Originated in Dansville, New York, by Isaac C. Rogers. Introduced commercially about 1930. Bud mutation of McIntosh; discovered in 1929. Fruit: skin with a solid blush, but not as deeply colored as Red McIntosh (List 4); most nearly resembles parent.

Black Wine.—Originated in Wayne County, Illinois, by Markham's Nursery (J. E. Markham), Flora, Illinois. Introduced commercially in 1931. Considered to be an open-pollinated seedling of Winesap; selected in 1924. Fruit: large; skin color bright red.

Black Winesap.—Originated in Tieton, Washington, by the Lafayette Nursery (Bert Brooks), Lafayette, Oregon. Introduced commercially about 1936. Open-pollinated seedling of Winesap; discovered in the early 1930s. Fruit: skin solid red, most nearly resembling Winesap. Variety now obsolete.

Blaze.—Originated in Urbana, Illinois, by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. Introduced commercially November 18, 1958. Collins × Fanny; cross made in 1939 under the direction of M. J. Dorsey; selected in 1951; tested as Illinois 17. Fruit: size medium; round oblate in vertical section, round in transverse section; skin nearly covered with medium red over a bright yellow ground color, thin, tough, with a very attractive smooth, glossy finish, lenticels inconspicuous; flesh yellowish, crisp, firm, texture fine, juicy, mildly subacid, quality good; matures 3½ weeks before Jonathan, or about August 1 in southern Illinois; flavor somewhat less tart than Jonathan which it most nearly resembles. Tree: upright-spreading; vigorous; productive; blooms two days later than Jonathan; moderately susceptible to apple scab and cedar apple rust; susceptible to black rot; moderately resistant to natural infections of apple blotch, powdery mildew, and fireblight in the orchard. Recommended for trial to extend the fresh-market season of Jonathan-type apples in commercial apple regions with a climate similar to that in southern Illinois.

Brechsteinia.—Originated in Lander, Wyoming, by the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station (J. M. Steinbrech). Introduced commercially in 1931. Fruit: large; skin light green, blushed red on one side; flesh fine grained, juicy, subacid; ripens first of October. Named in honor of J. M. Steinbrech, Superintendent of the State Experiment Farm at Lander by Dr. Aven Nelson.

Brooks Beauty.—Originated in Washington by the Lafayette Nursery (Bert Brooks), Lafayette, Oregon. Introduced commercially about 1934. Gravenstein × Tompkins King; direction of cross unknown; selected about 1930. Fruit: keeping quality good; flavor flat; firm; fine grained, juicy; good for culinary purposes; ripens about October 1; large, about the size of Tompkins King, which it most nearly resembles. Variety now obsolete.

Cal Trio.—Originated in Brookings, South Dakota, by the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station (N. E. Hansen). Introduced commercially in 1938. Mercer × Sweet Russet. Fruit: crab, averaging about 1½ inches in diameter; skin bright red; flesh firm, juicy, sharply acid. Variety now obsolete.

Clifton Red Rome.—Originated in Memphis, New York, by L. J. Clifton. Introduced commercially in 1957. Bud mutation of Rome Beauty; discovered in 1920. Fruit: skin has a brilliant bright, solid red blush with no striping.

Delux.—Originated in Centerton, Arkansas, by a Mr. Leonard. Introduced commercially about 1950. Parentage unknown. Fruit: skin light green; quality good, both for fresh and culinary uses; ripens early; most nearly resembles Lodi.

Evarts Delicious.—Originated on the farm of Russell Evarts, Matamora, Michigan, by the late Roy E. Gibson, The Greening Nursery Company, Monroe, Michigan. Introduced commercially about 1950. Trademarked Delicious Evarts. Bud mutation of Delicious. Fruit: skin striped dark red; most nearly resembles Starking.

Evelyn.—Originated in Des Moines, Iowa, by A. F. den Boer. Introduced commercially in 1953. *Malus ioensis* × a purple-flowered crab apple; selected in 1939. Fruit: crab; useful for culinary purposes (jelly). Tree: one of the most highly rated ornamentals with rose-pink flowers.

Excells Red Delicious.—Originated in Pateros, Washington, by Nickell Bros. Introduced commercially in 1956. Bud mutation of Starking; discovered in 1952. Fruit: skin color appears early; most nearly resembles Starking. No longer (1959) being propagated.

Fremont.—Originated in Lander, Wyoming, by the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station (J. M. Steinbrech). Introduced commercially in 1933. Fruit: skin pale yellow with red stripes; flesh whitish, flavor subacid; resembles Wealthy in shape, size, color, flavor and keeping quality, but is less juicy than that variety; ripens about September 15.

Glenton.—Originated in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, by the Horticulture Division, Central Experimental Farm, Canada Department of Agriculture. Introduced commercially in 1946. Open-pollinated seedling of Northern Spy; selected in 1909; named in 1911. Fruit: large; skin with a beautiful red blush; ripens just after Wealthy; flavor pleasing, semi-tart, excellent for eating fresh as well as for culinary uses; most nearly resembles Northern Spy but quality not as good as that variety. Tree: most nearly resembles Northern Spy; vigorous; symmetrical; bears annually.

Harrold Red.—Originated in Zillah, Washington, by Wayne Harrold. Introduced commercially in 1959; Canadian propagation rights were sold in January, 1957; not available commercially in the United States as yet. Bud (limb) mutation of Starking; discovered in 1953. Fruit: skin solid red, coloring early; Delicious type.

Herman Smith.—Originated in Riverside, California, by Herman Smith. Introduced commercially in 1958. Considered to be Orleans × Gravenstein; cross made in 1945. Fruit: skin colors well; mildly subacid; keeps well in storage; shape similar to Orleans; hangs well on tree.

Houser Red Delicious.—Originated in Selah, Washington, by Lawrence E. Houser. Introduced commercially in 1958 by Morrison Nursery, Inc., Zillah, Washington. Bud mutation of Starking; discovered August 15, 1953. Fruit: skin colors very early and evenly; all characteristics of a fine type Delicious.

Kerr.—Originated in Morden, Manitoba, Canada, by the Canada Experimental Farm. Introduced commercially in 1952. Dolgo × Haralson; cross made by W. L. Kerr; selected in 1944 by the present Staff; tested as Morden 352. Fruit: crab; color and shape similar to Dolgo; size averages about twice that of Dolgo which it most nearly resembles; matures in mid-September; makes good preserves and excellent jelly; flesh yellow, flecked with dark red. Tree: very winter hardy; strong; very productive.

Macy.—Originated in Ames, Iowa, by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station (H. L. Lantz). Introduced commercially in the 1920s. Seedling of (Northwestern

Greening × Wealthy). Fruit: medium to large; roundish; skin pale green or yellow, striped and mottled with red, medium thick, medium tough, slightly waxy; flesh firm, resembling Wealthy in texture and amount of juice, pleasantly subacid, flavor good to very good; tends to drop badly.

Margaret.—Originated in Lander, Wyoming, by the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station (J. M. Steinbrech). Introduced commercially in 1933. Fruit: large, oblong; ground color light green, overlaid with red stripes; dessert and cooking quality good; ripens about September 25.

Mary Currelly.—Originated in Welcome, Ontario, Canada, by the late Dr. W. T. Macoun. Introduced commercially in 1954. Tree selected about 1951 by Dr. Macoun who presented it to his friend the late Dr. C. T. Currelly, Curator, Royal Ontario Museum, Ontario, who named it after his wife. Fruit: crab, averaging about ¾ to one inch in diameter; round; skin rosy pink; fine for jelly. Tree: a fine ornamental; tends toward biennial bearing; flowers very large and a beautiful soft mauve pink.

Mart.—Originated in Lander, Wyoming, by the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station (J. M. Steinbrech). Introduced commercially in 1933. Fruit: large, oblate; skin green with blush on the sunny side, with a few dull crimson splashes; flesh pleasant, juicy; ripens about September 25; keeps medium well.

Merton Beauty.—Originated in Bayfordbury, Hertford, Herts, England, by the John Innes Horticultural Institution. Introduced commercially in 1958. Ellison's Orange × Cox's Orange Pippin; selected in 1946. Fruit: size medium; skin bright crimson; flavor aromatic; season September–October; a very attractive high quality fruit.

Merton Prolific.—Originated in Bayfordbury, Hertford, Herts, England, by the John Innes Horticultural Institution. Introduced commercially in 1948. Northern Greening × Cox's Orange Pippin; selected in 1935. Fruit: skin greenish yellow with crimson blush and stripes; season December–January. Tree: tends to crop too heavily.

Merton Russet.—Originated in Bayfordbury, Hertford, Herts, England, by the John Innes Horticultural Institution. Introduced commercially in 1948. Sturmer Pippin × Cox's Orange Pippin; selected in 1935. Fruit: skin yellow covered with a golden russet; flesh firm, juicy, aromatic; season January–March; tends to be small for commercial use.

Merton Worcester.—Originated in Bayfordbury, Hertford, Herts, England, by the John Innes Horticultural Institution. Introduced commercially in 1948. Cox's Orange Pippin × Worcester Pearmain; selected in 1935. Fruit: size medium; skin greenish yellow almost completely covered with bright crimson blush; flavor good, aromatic; season September–October. Tree: produces crops regularly on both young and old wood.

Michaelmas Red.—Originated in East Malling, Kent, England, by the East Malling Research Station (Henry M. Tydeman). Introduced commercially in England in 1945 and in Canada and the United States in 1946. McIntosh Red × Worcester Pearmain; selected about 1940. Fruit: skin bright red; flesh juicy, pleasantly flavored; ripens in England in late September, after Worcester Pearmain; most nearly resembles McIntosh Red.

Miller Giant.—Originated in Union Ridge, Cabell County, West Virginia, on the farm of Mr. Miller by Harry Kaiser of Athallia, Ohio. Introduced commercially about 1922. Considered to be a seedling of Rome Beauty; planted about 1900; selected in 1914. Fruit: large, averaging 16 ounces, with some fruits weighing as much as 26 ounces, and averaging about three inches in diameter; quality similar to Rome Beauty; ripens about ten days before Rome Beauty, and keeps about as well as that variety. Tree: very vigorous; susceptible to scab.

Mills Red Rome.—Originated in Sodus, New York, by Charles H. Mills. Introduced commercially in 1952. Bud mutation of Rome Beauty; discovered in 1935. Fruit: skin has a solid red blush.

Monona.—Originated in Ames, Iowa, by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. Introduced commercially about 1922. Wolf River × Harrington; tested as Iowa 473. Fruit: large, roundish; skin nearly solid red, smooth, dots large; flesh tender, smooth, juicy, mild, pleasantly subacid; season October to January.

Mutsu.—Originated in Kuroishi, Aomori Prefecture, Japan, by the Aomori Apple Experiment Station. Introduced commercially into the United States in 1948 under P.I. 195834 and P.I. 223602; the following information pertains to the first number. Golden Delicious × Indo; cross made in 1930; fruited for the first time in 1937; named by and published in the Japanese Horticultural Association in 1948. Patented in Japan September 14, 1949; invalid in the U. S. A. Fruit: larger than either parent, up to 600 grm.; stem thick; skin smooth, dull, with scurf-skin, golden yellow, blushed with orange on exposed cheek; dots numerous; core small; flesh yellowish white, crisp but rather coarse compared with Golden Delicious, mildly subacid; very good for dessert; season late October to early April. Tree: larger than either parent, very vigorous. Considered for replacing Golden Delicious because of strong resistance of leaves and fruit to spray injury, vigorous growth of tree, late storing quality and larger fruit.

Neipling Red Stayman *(Early Red Stayman, Neipling Early Red Stayman).*—Originated in Waterford, New Jersey, by F. S. Neipling. Introduced commercially in 1942 by Bountiful Ridge Nurseries, Princess Anne, Maryland. Bud mutation of Blaxtayman; discovered in 1934. Fruit: skin colors ten to 14 days earlier than parent and Stayman Winesap; resembles Scarlet Staymared; apparently identical with Improved Blaxtayman 201.

Nelson.—Originated in Lander, Wyoming, by the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station (J. M. Steinbrech). Introduced commercially in 1933. Fruit: large, oblong; skin yellowish with bright, deep red stripes; appearance very attractive; flesh very tender, delicious; matures September 25; does not keep well. Tree: good bearer.

Parrish Delicious.—Originated on the farm of Chas. Parrish, Topinabee, Michigan, by the late Roy E. Gibson of the Greening Nursery Company of Monroe, Michigan. Introduced commercially in 1946. Trademarked Delicious Parrish. Bud mutation of Delicious; discovered in 1934. Fruit: skin solid, bright red; shape characteristic of Delicious; most nearly resembles Richared.

Pittman Red Delicious.—Originated in Okanogan, Washington, by the late J. W. Pittman. Introduced commercially in 1956 by H. R. Hamilton of Okanogan. Bud mutation of Delicious; discovered in October, 1948. Fruit: skin red. Tree: shows some tendency toward heavy spurring of lateral wood.

Poposia.—Originated in Lander, Wyoming, by the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station (J. M. Steinbrech). Introduced commercially in 1931. Fruit: skin streaked with green and red, tender; flesh slightly subacid, flavor delicate; ripens first of October.

Red Stark.—Originated in Kibbie, Michigan, by A. G. Spencer & Son. Introduced commercially in 1927 by the Greening Nursery Company, Monroe, Michigan. Bud mutation of Starking. Fruit: skin solid red; otherwise, very similar to parent.

Red Summer Rambo.—Originated in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, by Ray Hess. Introduced commercially in 1958 by the Adams County Nursery, Aspers, Pennsylvania. Open-pollinated seedling of Summer Rambo; selected in August, 1957. Fruit: skin bright, solid red; keeping quality fair; eating quality very good; most nearly resembles Summer Rambo.

Red Transparent.—Originated in Island Park, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, Canada, by Wallace Nurseries, Ltd. (B. D. Wallace). Introduced commercially about 1933. Parentage unknown. Fruit: crab, nearly the size of Transcendent; round; skin bright red at maturity; flesh yellowish, tender; keeps well in storage; good for canning and jelly; hangs well on tree into September. Tree: vigorous, strong; bears annually; has been remarkably free of fireblight.

Red Warrior.—Originated in western Maryland by Henry W. Miller, Sr., of Paw Paw, West Virginia. Introduced commercially in 1938 by the Bountiful Ridge Nurseries, Princess Anne, Maryland. Parentage unknown; discovered growing on Warrior Mountain about 1929. Fruit: large; skin color fine, deep, dark red appearing in August, well before the better known varieties develop a dark color; excellent carrying qualities, being fully as firm as Rome Beauty; table quality poor, being a bit tough and dry with poor flavor, is much better when cooked.

Rings Wealthy.—Originated in Wolcott, New York, by Fred Rings. Introduced commercially in 1959. Bud mutation of Wealthy; discovered in 1936. Fruit: skin solid dark red blush, being somewhat darker than parent; most nearly resembles Wealthy.

Roberts *(John Roberts).*—Originated in Lander, Wyoming, by the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station (J. M. Steinbrech). Introduced commercially in 1932. Fruit: size above medium, oblong; skin light green with red stripes; flesh mild, quality good; very fine for eating fresh and cooking; season September 10. Tree: upright; vigorous.

Schoharie Red Spy *(Harper Red Spy, Peru Red Spy).*—Originated in Peru, Clinton County, New York, by W. B. Harper. Introduced commercially between 1936 and 1940. Bud mutation of Northern Spy; discovered in 1936. Fruit: identical with Northern Spy except for red blush type skin color, which is somewhat duller than Northern Spy.

Spencer.—Originated in Summerland, British Columbia, Canada, by the Canada Experimental Farm. Introduced commercially in 1959. McIntosh × Golden Delicious; cross made by R. C. Palmer in 1926; selected by A. J. Mann in 1938; first trial plantings made in 1941 and 1942; tested as Summerland S-5-4. Fruit: large, oblong; skin moderately colored, blush a bright, rather light scarlet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, white, subacid; core smaller than that of McIntosh; quality extremely high, retained in storage until March; matures about three weeks later than McIntosh. Tree: exhibits very considerable winter hardiness, being slightly hardier than Spartan or McIntosh; vigorous; upright, spreading; requires moderate thinning.

Summer Champion *(Holland).*—Originated in Weatherford, Texas, by R. B. Alexander. Introduced commercially about 1925. Parentage unknown; discovered in 1921. It appears that Summer Champion was originated in 1921 and Holland in 1939, the latter being the same as, or a bud mutation of, the former; there is not enough difference between the two to continue listing each name, and thus Holland, since it was named later than Summer Champion, is placed as a synonym of that variety. Fruit: large; skin bright red; ripens in mid-summer. Tree: bears at an early age; produces heavy crops.

Sundance.—Originated in Lander, Wyoming, by the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station (J. M. Steinbrech). Introduced commercially in 1932. Parentage unknown. Fruit: size medium, oblate; skin yellow, speckled with red; slightly subacid, flavor good; ripens September 15; keeps medium well. Tree: exceptional bearer.

Topred Delicious.—Originated in Tonasket, Washington, by the Columbia & Okanogan Nursery Company (Leonard Hutchison) of Wenatchee, Washington. Introduced commercially in 1959 by this nursery. Patent applied for. Trademarked Topred Delicious. Bud mutation of Shotwell Delicious; discovered in 1954. Fruit: skin colors earlier than the parent, being one of the earliest coloring of all the recent red sports.

Tydeman's Early Worcester *(Early Worcester, Tydeman's Red).*—Originated in East Malling, Kent, England, by the East Malling Research Station (Henry M. Tydeman). Introduced commercially in England in 1945 and in Canada and the United States in 1946. McIntosh Red × Worcester Pearmain; selected about 1940. Fruit: intermediate between its parents; skin bright red; flavor pleasant for eating fresh; ripens early, before either parent. Tree: bears regularly. Renamed Tydeman's Red in Canada.

Tydeman's Late Orange.—Originated in East Malling, Kent, England, by the East Malling Research Station (Henry M. Tydeman). Introduced commercially in England in 1945 and in Canada and the United States in 1946. Laxton's Superb × Cox's Orange Pippin; selected about 1940. Fruit: a very late maturing, eating apple of high quality, keeping, in England, until March or April; most nearly resembles Laxton's Superb. This was originally named Tydeman's Late Cox and was so carried in the East Malling Research Station Annual Report for 1945 (volume 33).

Viking *(D. B., Gurney's Viking).*—Originated in Yankton, South Dakota, by Gurney Seed & Nursery Company (George W. Gurney). Introduced commercially in 1925. Selected from a number of scions sent from the Scandinavian countries.

Fruit: large; quality good; mostly deep red although partly striped over a green ground color, thus being very attractive; season fall. Tree: exceptionally hardy; bears early. No longer (1959) commercially available.

Washakie *(Chief Washakie).*—Originated in Lander, Wyoming, by the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station (J. M. Steinbrech). Introduced commercially in 1932. Fruit: large, oblate; skin nearly red with greenish color on calyx end; appearance attractive; flesh fine grained, subacid, flavor good, very firm; keeps well; ripens about September 25.

Wellspur Delicious.—Originated in the Azwell orchard of the Wells & Wade Fruit Co., Wenatchee, Washington, by Lester Green and Clifford Nelson. Introduced commercially June 23, 1958. Trademarked Wellspur. Considered to be a bud mutation of Starking; discovered in 1952. Fruit: early, solid red-type coloring of skin; most nearly resembles Starkrimson Delicious. Tree: spur-type; bears heavily; substandard in size.

Wynema *(Branson).*—Originated in Oskaloosa, Iowa, by the late Abner Branson. Introduced commercially in the 1920s. *Malus ioensis* × *M. sylvestris;* discovered about 1920. Fruit: crab, somewhat smaller than Whitney; skin green with a large, dark red or brownish cheek; sometimes almost entirely covered with red; keeps well in storage. Tree: dwarf; alternate bearer.

APRICOT

Chow.—Originated in Brookings, South Dakota, by the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station (N. E. Hansen). Introduced commercially in 1936. Seedling from seed gathered in northern Manchuria; selected in 1936. Fruit: small; flesh dry, quality fair to poor. Tree: very hardy. Variety now obsolete.

Rayburn.—Originated in Hayworth, Illinois, by William Rayburn. Introduced commercially about 1922. Parentage unknown, but apparently a seedling of some Russian variety. Fruit: large; quality good. Tree: hardy. Apparently now obsolete.

AVOCADO

Mesa.—Originated in Carpinteria, California, by Stanley L. Shepard. Introduced commercially in 1936. Parentage unknown; discovered in 1936. Fruit: skin green with a slight copper color.

BLACKBERRY

Boysen *(Boysenberry).*—Originated in Napa, California, by Rudolph Boysen. Introduced commercially in 1935 by Walter Knott of Knott's Berry Farm, Buena Park, California. Parentage unknown but is of type as might be expected from a Logan-Lucretia cross; some consider that Himalaya was the female parent; seedling grown about 1920; bushes transplanted to Anaheim, California, in the late 1920s. Fruit: black; flavor very fine but not as sweet as Young; size extremely large, 1¼ inches or more long; rather soft; aroma distinct; covered with a dusty bloom; bears through August in some areas; ripens one week later than Young. Bush: trailing (thus is a dewberry type); more vigorous than Young; yields are high.

Darrow.—Originated in Geneva, New York, by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station (George L. Slate). Introduced commercially September 18, 1958. New York 15826 (Eldorado × Brewer) × Hedrick (Eldorado × Brewer); cross made in 1940; selected in 1946; began fruiting as a selection in 1950; tested as New York 24338. Fruit: black, glossy; large, 1 inch long, ¾ inch wide; long conic; irregular; firm; mildly subacid; quality good; begins ripening early or about with Eldorado, and continues over a long period; secondary fruiting laterals produce a few berries in late August and early September. Bush: vigorous; reliable and heavy producer; apparently more winter hardy than other selections and varieties grown at the Station; resistance to orange rust not known. Named in honor of Dr. George M. Darrow of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Flordagrand.—Originated in Gainesville, Florida, by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station (R. H. Sharpe and J. S. Shoemaker). Introduced commercially in 1958. F_2 (Regal-Ness × *Rubus trivialis* selection); selected in 1955; tested as

Florida 77. Fruit: large, oblong; shiny black, juice very red; drupelets fairly large; aroma delightful; ripens very early, several days before Advance and Regal-Ness, or about a month before local wild berries. Plant: trailing; evergreen; vigorous; productivity high; winter-chilling requirement very short; adapted to hot, humid summers; free from double blossom disease; chromosome number, 2×=14. Recommended for central Florida.

Merton Early.—Originated in Bayfordbury, Hertford, Herts, England, by the John Innes Horticultural Institution. Introduced commercially in 1936. Selection from *Rubus nitidioides*. Fruit: large; flavor excellent; ripens early.

BLUEBERRY

Garden Blue.—Originated in Raleigh, North Carolina, by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station (the late E. B. Morrow) and the United States Department of Agriculture (G. M. Darrow). Introduced commercially November 17, 1958. Myers × Clara; selected in 1944; tested as North Carolina 468. Fruit: rabbiteye blueberry; size medium, averaging 130–135 per half-pint cup; round; firm, blue, flavor good; scar small, dry; in eastern North Carolina, ripening begins in mid-June and ends by mid-July. Bush: consistently high yielding; vigorous, upright, spreading; fruit well distributed on long shoots, making picking easy. Garden Blue appears adapted to home gardens because of its vigorous growth and good fruit quality.

Menditoo.—Originated in Raleigh, North Carolina, by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station (the late E. B. Morrow) and the United States Department of Agriculture (G. M. Darrow). Introduced commercially November 17, 1958. Myers × Black Giant; selected in 1944; tested as North Carolina 478. Fruit: rabbiteye blueberry; large, average 95 to 100 per half-pint cup; round, medium firm, dark blue, free of grit cells; scars small, dry; highly flavored; ripens about a week later than Garden Blue, over a six- to eight-week period; clusters loose, size medium. Plant: vigor medium, spreading. Menditoo appears adapted for local market and home garden use because of its large fruit size and high quality.

True-Blue.—Originated in a Savannah River swamp near Savannah, Georgia, by George D. Lowe of Baxley, Georgia. Introduced commercially about 1943. Wild selection of the highbush blueberry *(Vaccinium corymbosum)*; discovered about 1938. Fruit: light blue. Bush: prolific.

BUTTERNUT

Love.—Originated in Howell, Michigan, by Frank Love. Introduced commercially in 1944. Chance seedling; discovered in 1930. Nut: averages 44 to 71 per pound, depending on seasonal conditions; kernels crack out well; contains 17 to 19 per cent kernel; kernel short, plump, firm, rich flavor. Tree: strong, vigorous grower; comes into bearing early; short-lived in the Northeast because of susceptibility to "bunch" virus disease.

CAROB

Bolser *(Horne, Nichols)*.—Originated in Rialto, California, by the late Jerry Bolser of the San Bernardino County Agricultural Commission. Introduced commercially in 1920. Discovered about 1920. Fruit: sugar content averages 42.3 per cent; matures in October. Tree: bears well; self fruitful (hermaphroditic).

Conejo.—Originated in Vista, California, by L. S. Epker. Introduced commercially in 1958. Seedling selected in 1953. Fruit: size medium; matures September 15 to October 15; sugar content averages 55.5 per cent; flavor excellent. Tree: precocious, good bearer; self fruitful (hermaphroditic).

Excelsior.—Originated in southern California, by Armstrong Nurseries, Inc., Ontario, California. Introduced commercially about 1930. Seedling selected in 1925. Fruit: small. Tree: bears tremendously heavy crops; pistillate.

Gabriel.—Originated in Rancho Santa Fe, California. Introduced commercially in 1958. Seedling selected in 1953. Fruit: very large; handsome; sugar content averages low, 43.5 per cent; harvested during October. Tree: very vigorous; precocious; bears heavily.

Grantham.—Originated in Bari, Province of Puglia, Italy. Introduced commercially into the United States in 1930 by Carl Grantham, Rialto, California. Discovered in ancient times. Fruit: none produced. Tree: male; blooms very heavily, but too late to pollinate some early-blooming pistillate varieties. An old variety commonly grown on the Adriatic Coast under various names.

Molino.—Originated in Rancho Santa Fe, California. Introduced commercially in 1958. Seedling discovered in 1953. Fruit: matures early; worm free; low sugar content, 39.4 per cent, but in spite of that has a good flavor. Tree: very precocious; yields heavily; hermaphroditic.

Sykea.—Originated in Laconia, Greece. Introduced commercially into the United States in May, 1950, at Vista, California. Fruit: appears to be immune to worm infestations. Tree: pistillate; precocious in bearing.

Tylliria.—Originated in Cyprus in ancient times. Introduced commercially into the United States about 1940. Fruit: sugar content averages 47.4 per cent, protein 5.81 per cent; harvest season late, in October; very fine. Tree: not precocious, with no commercial yields before ten years from budding; pistillate.

White.—Originated in White Park, Riverside, California. Introduced commercially in 1926. Seedling selected in 1926. Fruit: good. Tree: alternate bearer; pistillate.

CHERRY

Black Flame.—Originated in Flora, Illinois, by Markham Nursery (J. E. Markham). Introduced commercially in 1940. Open-pollinated seedling of Montmorency; selected in 1937. Fruit: sour; large; dark red.

Maynard.—Originated in Amarillo, Texas, by John N. Maynard. Introduced commercially in February, 1959, by Inter-State Nurseries, Hamburg, Iowa, which named the variety. Parentage unknown; discovered in 1929. Fruit: Duke type; sweet; red; large; flavor good. Tree: bears annually; large.

Merton Bigarreau.—Originated in Bayfordbury, Hertford, England, by the John Innes Horticultural Institution. Introduced commercially in 1947 in England and in the United States in the 1950s. Knights Early Black × Bigarreau Napoleon; selected in 1930. Fruit: large, round; deep mahogany red; flavor extremely rich. Tree: bears heavily and regularly; vigorous; very spreading.

Merton Bounty.—Originated in Bayfordbury, Hertford, England, by the John Innes Horticultural Institution. Introduced commercially in 1947 in England and in the United States in the 1950s. Elton Heart × Bigarreau de Schrecken; selected in 1930. Fruit: large, heart-shaped; deep purple, flavor rich. Tree: bears heavily and consistently; vigorous, upright.

Merton Favourite.—Originated in Bayfordbury, Hertford, England, by the John Innes Horticultural Institution. Introduced commercially in 1947 in England and in the 1950s in the United States. Knights Early Black × Bigarreau de Schrecken; selected in 1930. Fruit: large, oval; deep purplish crimson to black; flavor excellent. Tree: moderately vigorous; much branched.

Merton Glory.—Originated in Bayfordbury, Hertford, England, by the John Innes Horticultural Institution. Introduced commercially in 1947 in England and in Canada in the early 1950s. Ursula Rivers × Noble; selected in 1945. Fruit: very large, heart-shaped; skin cream overspread with crimson; slightly soft; flavor good. Tree: strong, spreading.

Merton Heart.—Originated in Bayfordbury, Hertford, England, by the John Innes Horticultural Institution. Introduced commercially in 1947 in England and in the 1950s in the United States. Bigarreau de Schrecken × Elton Heart; selected in 1930. Fruit: large, heart-shaped; deep purplish crimson; flavor extremely rich. Tree: vigorous; very upright; markedly resistant to bacterial canker and blossom wilt.

Merton Premier.—Originated in Bayfordbury, Hertford, England, by the John Innes Horticultural Institution. Introduced commercially in 1947 in England and in the early 1950s in Canada. Emperor Francis × Bedford Prolific; selected in 1930. Fruit: large, round; deep crimson purple; flavor very good. Tree: moderately vigorous; upright.

Merton Reward.—Originated in Bayfordbury, Hertford, England, by the John Innes Horticultural Institution. Introduced commercially in 1958. Emperor Francis × Bedford Prolific; selected in 1930. Fruit: very large, blunt heart-shaped; deep mahogany red; flesh firm; ripens late. Tree: vigorous; upright; good resistance to bacterial canker but shows tendency to blossom wilt.

Peerless.—Origin unknown, but thought to be somewhere on the West Coast. Introduced commercially in 1937 in Montana. Parentage unknown. Fruit: sweet; slightly smaller than Lambert which it most nearly resembles; firm; dark red; satisfactory for canning; same harvest season as, or sometimes several days later than, Lambert. Tree: large, resembling Lambert; leaf petioles smooth, only occasionally one or two hairs present; small leaves sometimes present at base of pedicels; sepals sometime remain on fruit until harvest; pollinates Lambert and that variety will pollinate Peerless; very susceptible to Lambert mottle virus; as winter hardy as Lambert.

Venus.—Originated in Vineland Station, Ontario, Canada, by the Ontario Horticultural Experiment Station. Introduced commercially in 1959. Hedelfingen × Windsor; selected in 1950; tested as Ontario 35042. Fruit: sweet; large; flesh black; quality high; not as firm as Vista and therefore not as subject to cracking; ripens about five days after Vista. Tree: at the Station in heavy-crop years it has shown a tendency to overset with a consequent reduction in fruit size but under normal conditions for pollination this should not occur often.

Vic.—Originated in Vineland Station, Ontario, Canada, by the Ontario Horticultural Experiment Station. Introduced commercially in 1959. Bing × Schmidt; selected in 1937; tested as Ontario 27026. Fruit: sweet; quality good; ripens with Windsor but is of better size and darker color than that variety; satisfactory for freezing and maraschino purposes; superior to Windsor in canning tests. Tree: large; consistently heavy bearer. Released as a replacement for Windsor.

Vista.—Originated in Vineland Station, Ontario, Canada, by the Ontario Horticultural Experiment Station. Introduced commercially in 1959. Hedelfingen × Victor; selected in 1947; tested as Ontario 35031. Fruit: sweet; large; dark; firm; skin with a very attractive finish; matures about with Black Tartarian; some cracking has occurred, but the other factors outweigh it; released as a Black Tartarian replacement.

CHESTNUT

Bartlett.—Originated in Stamford, Connecticut, by the Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories (F. A. Bartlett). Introduced commercially in 1934 when it was named by C. A. Reed of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Selected from many trees sent to Dr. Bartlett in 1916 from the Plant Introduction Garden, U. S. D. A., Chico, California; considered to be a hybrid, with *Castanea mollissima* as one parent. Nut: resembles the American chestnut in size and sweetness. Now obsolete as it was found very difficult to propagate.

Vibbert.—Discovered in Hartford, Connecticut, by the late Dr. W. C. Deming. Introduced commercially in 1935. Selected in 1931 from trees growing near Hartford; *Castanea crenata*. Nut: larger and sweeter than others of this species. Propagation discontinued in 1939.

ELDERBERRY

Adams 1.—This is one of the two clones listed under 'Adams' in List 2. Fruit: indistinguishable from Adams 2. Plant: only partially self-fruitful; cross pollination required; the bark of the mature stems is greenish gray in autumn.

Adams 2.—This is one of the two clones listed under 'Adams' in List 2. Fruit: indistinguishable from Adams 1. Plant: only partially self-fruitful; cross pollination required; during autumn, the bark of the mature stems is reddish.

GRAPE

Dunstan.—Originated in Altoona, Florida, by Charles Demko. Introduced commercially in 1957. (*Vitis simpsoni* × Marguerite) × Seyve-Villard 12375; cross made in 1945; tested as Demko 16-24. Fruit: cluster large; berry size medium; skin black; ripens in midseason. Vine: bears heavily; flower perfect. Named in honor of Professor R. T. Dunstan, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Early Catawba.—Originated in the area of Geneva, New York; originator unknown. Introduced commercially about 1945. Seedling of unknown origin sent about 1945 by the late Professor Gladwin of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station to the late Mr. K. F. Rynalski, Fredonia, New York, for planting there. Fruit: cluster size medium, fairly compact; berry size average; nice bloom on the fruit; ripens about two weeks before Catawba; yields wine of good quality in northeastern United States. Vine: vigorous; winter hardy; tends to mildew; only of fair productivity.

Eona.—Originated in Brookings, South Dakota, by the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station (N. E. Hansen). Introduced commercially in 1925. Lady Washington × Beta; selected in 1925. Fruit: small; white; flesh sweet, quality fair for table use. Vine: fairly winter hardy; productive.

Exotic.—Originated in Fresno, California, by the United States Department of Agriculture (Elmer Snyder and Frank Harmon). Introduced commercially November 24, 1958. Flame Tokay × Ribier (*Alphonse Lavallée*); cross made in 1947; seedling budded to a growing rootstock in May, 1948; first fruited in 1949; tested as USDA G8-30. Fruit: clusters large, long, with medium long shoulders, well-filled; berries firm, medium large, spherical, being similar to Ribier; quality good; texture crisp; seed size medium, usually three per berry; shipping quality and market acceptance good; matures about seven to ten days later than Cardinal. Vine: vigorous, productive; leaves large, deeply lobed; blossoms self-fertile, with upright stamens. Exotic has been tested principally at Fresno and Phoenix, Arizona. At Fresno there has been a very objectionable tendency for an appreciable percentage of berries to crack, making the fruit worthless. In Arizona, Exotic has displayed less of this tendency and has been commercially successful. It was introduced on the basis of its performance in Arizona. Further trials are needed to determine its commercial value in California.

Gumera.—Apparently originated in Texas. Introduced commercially about 1933. Parentage unknown; vinifera type. Fruit: black; berry large, meaty; cluster size medium. Vine: somewhat weak; not too productive.

Magoon.—Originated in Meridian, Mississippi, by the United States Department of Agriculture (N. H. Loomis). Introduced commercially February 19, 1959. Thomas × Burgaw; first fruited and selected in 1946; distributed for trial in 1950; tested as muscadine grape selection 9. Fruit: round; size medium; skin heavy, dull reddish-purple; flavor fine, pleasing, and sprightly; aromatic; soluble solids content high, being above that of Scuppernong. Vine: productive; vigorous; flowers perfect. Suggested for trial in the muscadine region, for home use, as a perfect-flowered variety of superior quality. Named in honor of Dr. C. A. Magoon (1883–1958) who was in charge of grape research for many years in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Phil S. Taylor.—Originated in Altoona, Florida, by Charles Demko. Introduced commercially in 1957. (Edna × *Vitis simpsoni*) × (Seyve-Villard 12375 × Concord); cross made in 1947; tested as Demko 21-39. Fruit: cluster and berry size medium; skin white; ripens in midseason. Vine: flower perfect. Named in honor of Mr. Phil S. Taylor, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, State of Florida.

Seibel 5279 (*Aurore*).—Originated in Aubenas, Ardeche, France, by Albert Seibel (1844–1936). Seibel 788 × Seibel 29. Fruit: cluster to ten inches in length, loose, matures very early; berry golden to light pink, to ½ inch in diameter, pulp soft and juicy, spherical to flattened, with foxy flavor. Vine: buds out early; vigorous and productive if pruned long; winter hardy; subject to black rot. Appears most promising in the cool, humid areas of northeastern United States. Makes a light, delicate wine of fair quality but of foxy flavor.

Seibel 9110.—Originated in Aubenas, Ardeche, France, by Albert Seibel (1844–1936). Seibel 5455 × Seibel 4938. Fruit: clusters compact, size medium, ripening in early midseason; berry about ½ inch in diameter, ovoid, golden yellow, texture firm, flavor bland. Vine: of medium vigor; highly productive. Of interest as a table variety in New York and areas of similar climatic conditions.

Seibel 10868.—Originated in Aubenas, Ardeche, France, by Albert Seibel (1844–1936). Seibel 5163 × Seibel 5593. Fruit: cluster short conical, medium large, compact; berry white with pinkish tinge, small, flesh soft, with foxy flavor; ripens in Concord season. Vine: vigor medium; winter hardy; susceptible to anthracnose.

Considered promising on the Niagara peninsula for wine making. Wine of foxy taste.

Seibel 10878.—Originated in Aubenas, Ardeche, France, by Albert Seibel (1844–1936). Seibel 5163 × Seibel 5593. Fruit: cluster size medium, elongate, compact; berry small, black, round, flesh firm; ripens a week before Concord. Vine: buds out late; productivity medium; vigorous; winter hardy; sometimes injured by drought. Makes red wine of almost neutral character.

Seibel 13047.—Originated in Aubenas, Ardeche, France, by Albert Seibel (1844–1936). Seibel 5658 × Seibel 4995. Fruit: cluster very large, shouldered, compact; berry yellow-white, size medium, flesh firm, flavor poor; ripens early. Vine: productivity irregular; susceptible to black rot in wet seasons. Wine quality fair to poor; a mediocre table grape.

Seibel 13053.—Originated in Aubenas, Ardeche, France, by Albert Seibel (1844–1936). Seibel 7042 × Seibel 5409. Fruit: clusters small; berry black; ripens very early. Vine: vigorous; winter hardy; susceptible to downy mildew; adapted to moist areas of short growing season where vinifera types are not successful. Wine low in color but considered of passable quality when blended with better varieties.

Seyve-Villard 5-276.—Originated in Saint Vallier, Drôme, France, by M. Seyve-Villard. Introduced commercially about 1930 by the originator. Assumed to be Seibel 4995 × Seibel 4986. Fruit: cluster small, cylindrical; berry small, round, golden; ripens early; subject to spoilage. Vine: vigor medium, winter hardy; fairly resistant to downy mildew; productivity very high but very variable in different localities; short pruning recommended; shoot tip white woolly with carmine edged leaves, young leaves bronzed; leaf small, rounded outline, shiny, petiolar sinus with overlapping lobes, teeth small, rounded, surface with light cobwebby hairs. Wine light yellow, very aromatic. Widely cultivated in France.

Toscha.—Originated in Brookings, South Dakota, by the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station (N. E. Hansen). Introduced commercially in 1925. Lady × a North Dakota wild species; selected in 1925. Fruit: white; flesh firm, meaty; quality fair as a table grape in relation to other varieties grown in area of origin.

GRAPEFRUIT

Frost Marsh.—Originated in Riverside, California, by the University of California Citrus Experiment Station (Howard B. Frost). Introduced commercially in 1952. A nucellar seedling of Marsh, from seed planted in 1916. Fruit: perhaps lower in acid than the compared old-line Marsh. Tree: greater vigor and better yield than the compared old-line Marsh.

Thompson *(Pink Marsh).*—Originated in Oneco, Florida, in a grove of W. B. Thompson. Introduced commercially in 1924 by Reasoner Brothers, Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco. Bud mutation of Marsh; discovered in 1913 by S. A. Collins of Oneco. According to Webber and Batchelor, 1943, The Citrus Industry, page 582, a similar pink-fleshed bud mutation of Marsh occurred in Riverside, California. Fruit: skin light yellow; size medium; flesh color pink; juice not colored, abundant; seeds few.

HEARTNUT

Gellatly.—Originated in Westbank, British Columbia, Canada, by David Gellatly. Introduced commercially in 1920. Chance seedling; seed came from Hatzic, British Columbia, in 1908. Nut: large, shell smooth, light brown, medium thick, cracks fairly easily; kernel color light, quality good; ripens latter part of September. Tree: needs cross pollination to produce large, consistent crops.

Rosedale.—Originated in Westbank, British Columbia, Canada, by David Gellatly. Introduced commercially in 1920. Chance seedling; seed came from Hatzic, British Columbia, in 1908; same parentage as Gellatly. Nut: large; shell fairly thin, cracks fairly easily; kernel full, usually cracking out whole, flavor mild. Tree: hardy; not as large as Gellatly; produces fair crops.

HICAN[1]

[1]Hican (sometimes spelled "hickan") is a group name for hybrid nuts derived from crosses of pecan with hickory.

Clarksville.—Originated in Clarksville, Missouri, by the late Arthur L. Norton. Introduced commercially in 1936. Parentage unknown, but apparently pecan × shellbark hickory. Nut: large; shell fairly thin, very much like that of the less productive Rockville; matures early. Tree: bears well; vigorous; protogynous.

Wright.—Originated in Missouri by C. C. Wright. Introduced commercially about 1926–1928 by John W. Hershey, Nut Tree Nurseries, Downington, Pennsylvania. Considered to be a natural cross of pecan with shellbark hickory. Nut: meat does not fill shell.

LEMON

Frost Lisbon.—Originated in Riverside, California, by the University of California Citrus Experiment Station (Howard B. Frost). Introduced commercially in 1952. A nucellar seedling of Lisbon, from seed planted in 1917. Typical Lisbon, but has greater vigor than its seed parent line.

MANDARIN

Frost Dancy.—Originated in Riverside, California, by the University of California Citrus Experiment Station (Howard B. Frost). Introduced commercially in 1952. A nucellar seedling of Dancy, from seed planted in 1916. A vigorous line of Dancy, initially free of viruses which are not seed-transmitted.

Frost Satsuma.—Originated in Riverside, California, by the University of California Citrus Experiment Station (Howard B. Frost). Introduced commercially in 1956. A nucellar seedling of Satsuma, from seed planted in 1916. Fruit: typical Satsuma, but has higher soluble solids than its seed parent line. Tree: initially free of tristeza virus; greater vigor and better yields than its seed parent line.

NECTARINE

Regal Grand.—Originated in Le Grand, California, by F. W. Anderson. Introduced commercially in 1959. Plant patent 1,751; September 16, 1958; assigned to Reedley Nursery, Reedley, California. Cross between two late-ripening clingstone nectarine seedlings; selected in 1957; tested as Anderson 18K18. Fruit: flesh yellow, firm, flavor subacid, aroma distinct, quality good; clingstone; skin yellow, partly overspread with red, thickness medium; extends ripening and marketing season of the Le Grand type nectarines by maturing seven to ten days after Late Le Grand.

September Grand.—Originated in Le Grand, California, by F. W. Anderson. Introduced commercially during the 1958–59 season. Plant patent 1,755; September 23, 1958; assigned to Reedley Nursery, Reedley, California. Late Le Grand × peach seedling (which had as the female parent Late Le Grand); selected in 1957; tested as Anderson 11G22. Fruit: flesh yellow, texture firm, flavor subacid, aroma distinct; clingstone; skin yellow, partly overspread with red; large, averaging 3 inches in diameter; matures second week in September at place of origin, thus extending the marketing season about three weeks after Late Le Grand for the Le Grand type nectarines.

ORANGE

Frost Navel.—Originated in Riverside, California, by the University of California Citrus Experiment Station (Howard B. Frost). Introduced commercially in 1952. A nucellar seedling of Washington Navel, from seed planted in 1917. Fruit: typical Washington Navel, but has greater vigor, better yield, and smaller navel structure than its seed parent line.

Frost Valencia.—Originated in Riverside, California, by the University of California Citrus Experiment Station (Howard B. Frost). Introduced commercially in 1952. A nucellar seedling of Valencia, from seed planted in 1915. Fruit: typical Valencia, but has greater vigor and better yield than its seed parent line. Tree: initially free of psorosis virus carried by seed parent tree.

Rubidoux.—Originated in Riverside, California, by the old Rubidoux Experiment Station of the University of California. Introduced commercially about 1930. Seedling of trifoliate orange *(Poncirus trifoliata);* selected about 1920. Used as a rootstock only; small-flowered type; dwarfs most citrus; used in all rootstock trials of the University of California Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside.

PEACH

Alabama.—Originated in Mississippi by J. C. C. Price. Introduced commercially about 1930. Open-pollinated seedling of Carman. Fruit: large, round ovate; flesh white, streaked with red, firm, juicy, mildly subacid; semi-clingstone; skin cream, partially overlaid with red; quality poor; ripens about June 10. Variety apparently obsolete.

Almena Hart.—Originated in Weatherford, Texas, on the property of D. A. Hart, Jr., by the late R. B. Alexander. Introduced commercially in the 1920s. Open-pollinated seedling of an unknown variety; discovered in 1918. Fruit: flesh white, with some red next to the pit; clingstone; ships well; ripens just after Elberta, or about August 25 at place of origin. Tree: winter hardy; vigorous; spreading.

Autumn Beauty.—Originated in Modesto, California, by Alexander Kojakanian. Introduced commercially in October, 1959. Plant patent 1,795; January 13, 1959; one-half interest assigned to Aram Kojakanian, Modesto. Chance seedling; discovered in 1931. Fruit: flesh yellow, red next to pit, non-melting, flavor mild, aroma distinct, quality good; clingstone; skin yellow, blushed with red; harvest season extends through the last three weeks of October in place of origin.

Bennett's Perfection.—Introduced in 1923 from Avondale, New Zealand by the United States Department of Agriculture as P.I. 57912. Fruit: flesh yellow; freestone; matures very late.

Ben Owens.—Originated in Plains, Montana, by David A. Lawyer. Introduced commercially in the spring of 1959. Parentage unknown; discovered in 1955. Fruit: flesh yellow; freestone. Tree apparently extremely winter hardy.

Canadian Queen.—Originated in Flora, Illinois, by Markham's Nursery (J. E. Markham). Introduced commercially about 1930. Considered to be a cross between an early Elberta-type seedling and Canadian Banner. Fruit: flesh yellow, flavor fine; freestone; ripens about five days before Elberta; large; ships well; closely resembles Gleason Early Elberta.

Cheyenne Indian.—Originated in Wheeler County, Texas, by Bruce and Sons Nurseries (Paul Bruce), Alanreed, Gray County, Texas. Introduced commercially in 1926. Chance seedling discovered September 20, 1924 in an old orchard. Fruit: flesh yellow, mild, subacid, soft, flavor excellent; freestone.

Chinese Beauty.—Originated in Clarendon, Texas, by Bruce & Sons Nursery (A. L. Bruce). Introduced commercially about 1925. Parentage unknown; discovered about 1920. Fruit: flesh white, freestone; skin white with a blush; size medium; for eating fresh or for freezing. Tree: very prolific.

Comanche.—Originated in Olney, Illinois, by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. Introduced commercially November 18, 1958. Vedette × Halehaven; cross made in 1937 under the direction of M. J. Dorsey; selected in 1941; tested as Illinois K76. Fruit: size medium; flesh yellow, firm, texture medium, melting, mildly subacid, quality good; semi-freestone at maturity and fully freestone when ripe; skin with bright red blush over a yellow ground color; matures three days before Redhaven and four weeks before Elberta in southern Illinois. Tree: vigorous; very productive; as winter hardy as Redhaven; flowers showy, self-fertile; foliar glands small, reniform; moderately resistant to bacterial spot. Recommended for trial in southern and southwestern commercial peach regions.

Crawford Special.—Originated in the Kurtz orchard in The Dalles, Oregon. Introduced commercially in 1935. Parentage unknown; discovered in 1933. Fruit: flesh yellow; freestone; matures early; more uniform than Crawford; most nearly resembles Early Crawford. Propagation discontinued about 1943.

Dinkle.—Originated in Sparta, Michigan, by a Mr. Dinkle. Introduced commercially about 1939. Parentage unknown; discovered about 1930. Fruit: flesh yellow; freestone; skin a dull green; ripens seven days or more after Elberta; flavor fair for such a late variety in Michigan.

Dripstone.—Introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1932 from Australia as P.I. 99243. Fruit: flesh yellow; freestone; skin red, more so than Elberta; ripens about with Elberta.

Early Perfection.—Originated in Muncie, Indiana, by Louis Cowing. Introduced commercially about 1935. Parentage unknown; first fruited about 1928. Fruit: flesh white; semi-clingstone; matures very early; quality very good; most nearly resembles Champion. Propagation discontinued because flesh is too soft for commercial use.

Early Profit.—Originated in Bridgman, Michigan, by the Ackerman Nurseries. Introduced commercially in 1947. Parentage unknown; discovered in 1940. Fruit: flesh yellow, firm, juicy, very sweet; freestone to semi-clingstone, depending upon the season; nearly round; blush bright red; ripens in July at place of origin. Tree: exceptionally hardy in Michigan; produces crops annually. Apparently now being superseded by other and better varieties.

Everett.—Originated in Noble, Oklahoma, by the late H. H. Everett. Introduced commercially about 1920. Parentage unknown; discovered in 1910. Fruit: flesh yellow; clingstone; quality very good; size medium; ripens very late; hangs well on tree. Now obsolete.

Garnet Beauty.—Originated in Ruthven, Ontario, Canada, by Garnet Bruner. Introduced commercially in 1958. Bud mutation of Redhaven; discovered in 1951. Fruit: medium to large, oval in cross section; flesh yellow, streaked with red, firm, melting, flavor excellent; freestone; ripens ten days earlier than parent; hangs on tree until over-ripe. Tree: vigor above average; heavy crops produced which size and color well even inside the tree; slightly susceptible to bacterial spot; petals small; most nearly resembles Redhaven. Recommended for trial plantings in southwestern Ontario.

Globe Haven.—Originated in Flora, Illinois, by Markham's Nursery (J. E. Markham). Introduced commercially about 1930. Considered to be a cross between Vivid Globe and South Haven. Fruit: flesh yellow; freestone; very firm; ripens about ten days before Elberta; ships well; most nearly resembles Halehaven, but ripens earlier. At one time Globe Haven was considered identical with Halehaven, but it has been established as an earlier-ripening variety than Halehaven.

Golden Babcock.—Originated in Del Rey, California, by Paul K. Fujihara. Introduced commercially in 1958. Plant patent 1,743; August 19, 1958. Giant Babcock × Redhaven; selected in 1953. Fruit: flesh yellow, some red around the pit, very firm, flavor sweet with low acid content; medium to large; freestone; skin almost entirely red; shipping quality good; can remain on tree five to seven days at maturity without becoming soft; ripens August 1–8 at place of origin, or about a month after Redhaven and about two weeks after Giant Babcock. Named after the late University of California geneticist Earnest Brown Babcock (1877–1954).

Golden Dawn.—Originated in Bolton, Massachusetts, by Jonathan Davis of Sterling Junction, Massachusetts. Introduced commercially in 1958. Plant patent 1,746; September 2, 1958; unassigned. Parentage unknown, but presumed to be a Lovell seedling; discovered in 1953. Fruit: flesh yellow with no red around the pit, very juicy, melting, quality high; freestone; skin yellow overlaid with red where exposed to the sun; starts to ripen about with Erly-Red-Fre. Flowers: non-showy.

Markham's Jewel.—Originated in Flora, Illinois, by Markham's Nursery (J. E. Markham). Introduced commercially about 1930. Parentage unknown. Fruit: flesh yellow; freestone; skin with high blush.

Mark-Late.—Originated in Flora, Illinois, by Markham's Nursery (J. E. Markham). Introduced commercially in the 1930s. Canadian Queen × Mark-Berta. Fruit: large; flesh yellow; freestone; ripens about five days after Elberta.

Merricle L-14.—Originated in Red Bluff, California, by Grant Merrill. Introduced commercially in June, 1958. Plant patent applied for. Open-pollinated seedling of [J. H. Hale × (July Elberta × Maxine)]; selected in August, 1954. Fruit: flesh yellow, firm; freestone; skin highly colored red; most nearly resembles Rio Oso Gem. Tree: vigorous; self-fruitful.

Merricle L-75.—Originated in Red Bluff, California, by Grant Merrill. Introduced commercially in June, 1958. Plant patent applied for. Open-pollinated seedling of [July Elberta × (J. H. Hale × Red Bird)]; selected in June, 1951. Fruit: flesh yellow, melting but firm; freestone; skin highly colored red; ripens a week before Redhaven; most nearly resembles Merrill Gemfree.

Merricle L-108.—Originated in Red Bluff, California, by Grant Merrill. Introduced commercially in June, 1958. Plant patent applied for. Open-pollinated seedling of J. H. Hale F_4; selected in July, 1954. Fruit: flesh yellow, firm; freestone; skin highly colored red; ripens about five days before Elberta; most nearly resembles Merrill Gemfree. Tree: vigorous.

Merricle L-120.—Originated in Red Bluff, California, by Grant Merrill. Introduced commercially in June, 1958. Plant patent applied for. Open-pollinated seedling of J. H. Hale F_4; selected in August, 1954. Fruit: flesh yellow; freestone; skin highly colored red; ripens a few days later than Merrill Splendor, which it most nearly resembles, and 20–25 days later than Elberta. Tree: self-fruitful.

Merricle L-129.—Originated in Red Bluff, California, by Grant Merrill. Introduced commercially in June, 1958. Plant patent 1,818, March 10, 1959. Open-pollinated seedling of J. H. Hale F_4; selected in August, 1954. Fruit: flesh yellow; freestone; ripens about five days later than Merrill Splendor, which it most nearly resembles, but is more highly colored than that variety. Tree: bears more regularly than Merrill Splendor.

Merricle L-130.—Originated in Red Bluff, California, by Grant Merrill. Introduced commercially in June, 1958. Plant patent 1,785; December 23, 1958; assigned to Grant Merrill Orchards, Inc. Open-pollinated seedling of J. H. Hale F_4; selected in July, 1954. Fruit: flesh yellow, firm; freestone; skin highly colored red; ripens about ten days before Elberta.

Merricle P-75.—Originated in Red Bluff, California, by Grant Merrill. Introduced commercially in June, 1958. Plant patent applied for. Open-pollinated seedling of J. H. Hale F_4; selected July, 1955. Fruit: flesh yellow, firm; freestone; ripens a few days later than Redhaven; skin highly colored red.

Merricle Y-105.—Originated in Red Bluff, California, by Grant Merrill. Introduced commercially June 1, 1958. Plant patent applied for. Open-pollinated seedling of J. H. Hale; selected in August, 1955. Fruit: flesh yellow; freestone; skin highly colored red. Tree: vigorous.

McGraw.—Originated in Republic, Missouri, by W. T. Barron & Son Nursery (W. T. Barron). Introduced commercially in 1950. Parentage unknown; seedling discovered in 1947. Fruit: flesh white, firm, very sweet; clingstone; size medium; blush on one side; keeps very well in a cool place; most nearly resembles Chinese Cling.

Red Robin.—Originated in Ontario, California, by Armstrong Nurseries, Inc. (H. C. Swim). Introduced commercially in 1959. Plant patent applied for. Two unnamed seedlings were crossed; selected in 1951. Fruit: flesh white with considerable red around the small pit; freestone; flavor well balanced; skin highly colored red; round; ripens early, a few days after Robin; large; most nearly resembles Robin but more highly colored. Tree: vigorous; chilling requirement less than that of Robin and almost as low as that of Springtime.

Regina.—Originated in Beltsville, Maryland, and Fresno, California, by the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Introduced commercially July 25, 1958. Sunhigh × USDA B6-1160 [W3-16 (Admiral Dewey × St. John) selfed]; cross made in 1946 at Beltsville; seed planted in Fresno in 1950; selected as promising in 1953 by Dr. Leon Havis; tested under the number USDA F-14. Fruit: flesh yellow, texture smooth, flavor good, firm but melting; freestone when fully mature, similar to Redhaven and Coronet; size medium, ovate; skin pubescence light, three-fourths of surface covered with a bright, attractive, red blush over a yellow ground color; firmer, more highly colored and smoother in shape than Redhaven; does not tend to soften first on suture and apex; most nearly resembles Coronet, differing primarily in ripening about three days later and in being somewhat more acid. Tree: above average in vigor; productive, though tending to set less heavily than Redhaven; petals small, opening later than Elberta but before Redhaven.

Riverdale.—Originated in Riverdale, Georgia, by the Riverdale Nurseries (Emory Travis). Introduced commercially in 1930. Parentage unknown; discovered in 1930. Fruit: flesh yellow; clingstone; quality good; ripens in Georgia about the first week of July.

Rochon.—Originated in Riverside, California, by the University of California Citrus Experiment Station (J. W. Lesley). Introduced commercially in 1958. Peento hybrid × (Rochester × Peento hybrid); selected in 1953. Fruit: flesh yellow; freestone; matures early. Tree: short winter-chilling requirement; leaves with globose glands.

Royal Gem.—Originated in Le Grand, California, by F. W. Anderson. Introduced commercially in 1959. Plant patent 1,754; September 23, 1958; assigned to Reedley Nursery, Reedley, California. Le Grand nectarine × an unnamed late-ripening freestone peach; selected in 1955; tested as Anderson 11L9A. Fruit: flesh yellow, reddish next to stone, firm, flavor subacid, aroma distinct, eating quality good to best; freestone; large, averaging 3¼ inches in diameter; skin yellow, overspread with mottled red; J. H. Hale type, ripening about one month later and with more red skin color and less acidity than that variety; most nearly resembles Fiesta.

Salberta.—Originated in Ottawa County, Ohio, by George Rofkas of Port Clinton, Ohio. Introduced commercially in the early 1920s. Considered to be a cross Elberta × Salwey. Fruit: flesh yellow; freestone; quality only fair; ripens about two weeks after Elberta; most resembles Elberta.

Sullivan 2.—Originated in Yuba City, California, by C. E. Sullivan. Introduced commercially in 1939 by Sierra Gold Nurseries of Yuba City. Open-pollinated seedling of Lovell; selected in 1936. Fruit: flesh yellow; commercial canning clingstone; sizes well; pit small; skin with a high blush; stem long; hangs on tree better than other commercial canning clingstones; ripens just before Halford 2 and Sullivan 3 and after Sullivan 1.

Sullivan 3.—Originated in Yuba City, California, by C. E. Sullivan. Introduced commercially in 1940 by Sierra Gold Nurseries of Yuba City. Open-pollinated seedling of Lovell; selected in 1937. Fruit: flesh yellow; commercial canning clingstone; no red around pit; skin with a high blush; ripens with Halford 2, before Sullivan 4 and after Sullivan 2.

Vivid Globe.—Originated in Xenia, Illinois, by Markham's Nursery (J. E. Markham). Introduced commercially in 1932. Considered to be a cross between J. H. Hale and Yellow Globe. Fruit: flesh yellow; freestone; large; skin with a high blush; most nearly resembles J. H. Hale. Tree: self-unfruitful.

Watt's Early.—Introduced from New Zealand in 1922 by the United States Department of Agriculture as P.I. 55741 and from Australia at a later date as P.I. 111834. Fruit: flesh white; freestone; size medium; skin blushed red; ripens extremely early. Tree: rest period extremely short.

Welcome Hale.—Originated in Monroe, Michigan, by Ilgenfritz Nurseries, Inc. (Clarence Kirby), Monroe, Michigan. Introduced commercially about 1930. Bud mutation of J. H. Hale; discovery date unknown. Fruit: flesh yellow; freestone; large, attractive. Tree: vigorous; winter hardy.

Williams Gem.—Originated in Porterville, California, by Horace J. Williams. Introduced commercially in 1958. Plant patent 1,839; June 9, 1959; by the originator; assigned to Williams & Sons, Inc. Bud mutation of Rio Oso Gem; discovered in 1949. Fruit: flesh yellow, streaked with red around the pit, melting; freestone; flavor subacid, moderately sweet, mild, very good; large, averaging 2⅞ to 3⅛ inches in cheek diameter; ripens four to six days after Rio Oso Gem; most nearly resembles that variety.

PEAR

Campas.—Originated in St. Petersburg, Florida, on the farm of Martin Campas. Introduced commercially in February, 1935, by the South Haven Experiment Station (Stanley Johnston), Michigan State University, South Haven. Parentage unknown; discovered in July, 1923, by the United States Department of Agriculture which propagated and distributed trees for trial purposes to many experiment stations; it proved of sufficient value for canning in comparison with Kieffer at the Michigan Station to warrant its introduction and naming. Fruit: flesh with fewer grit cells, whiter, and softer than Kieffer, which it most nearly resembles. Tree: high resistance to fireblight.

Lacock.—Originated in Plains, Montana, by David A. Lawyer & Sons Nurseries. Introduced commercially in the spring of 1959. Parentage unknown, but two trees have been known since 1900. Fruit: flesh firm, sweet, juicy; skin russeted and not too attractive; size medium to small; cans well; most nearly resembles Flemish Beauty. Tree: winter hardy.

Merton Pride.—Originated in Bayfordbury, Hertford, Herts, England, by the John Innes Horticultural Institution. Introduced commercially in 1959. Glou Morceau × Williams Bon Chretien (tetraploid); selected in 1941. Fruit: large, quality excellent; ripens in early midseason. Tree: strong, being capable of carrying heavy crops. Merton Pride is a triploid variety.

Nixon.—Originated in Pennsylvania by Richard Nixon. Introduced for trial about 1924. Probably a seedling of Kieffer; discovered about 1924. Fruit: round at apex, tapering abruptly to a point at the stem end; skin green; flesh smooth, quality very good; ripens in late August and early September in Columbia, Missouri; keeping quality poor. Tree: vigorous; bears alternately; resistant to fireblight. Recommended for home planting in Missouri.

Packham's Triumph.—Originated in Molong, New South Wales, Australia, by Charles Henry Packham (1832–1909). Introduced there commercially at the turn of the century; introduced into the United States of America as P.I. 155945 in 1945 from Buenos Aires, Argentina, and as P.I. 157506 in 1946 from Angers, France; commercial plantings made in Oregon in the early 1950's. Uvedale St. Germain (Bell) × Williams Bon Chretien (Bartlett); the selection from the cross was made in 1896 (1897?). Fruit: large, usually obtuse pyriform; surface slightly uneven; skin thin, lemon-yellow when ripe; flesh texture very fine, very juicy, melting, flavor particularly rich and pleasing; one of best varieties for cool storage, keeping for four or five months in fine condition; stem of medium length, moderately stout, usually curved, set in a shallow depression; ships extremely well; matures about 30 days after Bartlett. Tree: upright; moderately vigorous; good and consistent bearer.

Pioneer 2.—Originated in Brooks, Alberta, Canada, by A. L. Young. Introduced commercially in 1936. Parentage unknown. Fruit: flesh firm, rather coarse and granular, flavor mild, sweet, slightly aromatic; small, pyriform, shape slightly irregular. Tree: tall, upright; moderately winter hardy.

Russet Bartlett.—Originated in Jordan Harbor (now Vineland Station), Ontario, Canada, by the late N. P. Moyer. Introduced commercially in 1927. Bud mutation of Bartlett; discovered in 1918. Fruit: skin russeted; may be held somewhat longer than Bartlett in ordinary storage; in CA storage, it does not bruise as much as Bartlett; most nearly resembles parent.

Sure Crop.—Originated in Bentonville, Arkansas, by the Ozark Nursery Company (Ben Davis) of Tahlequah, Oklahoma. Introduced commercially in 1930. Chance seedling of unknown parentage; selected in 1917; one of Mr. Davis' close friends, Dr. Cotton of Bentonville, was riding on the railroad at the turn of the century, and he ate a pear; he put the seeds of this pear in his pocket and later planted them; this variety is the result. Fruit: large; most nearly resembles Bartlett. Tree: annual bearer; blooms late; more resistant to fireblight than many other varieties.

PECAN

Choctaw.—Originated in Brownwood, Texas, by the United States Department of Agriculture, Pecan Field Station (L. D. Romberg). Introduced commercially March 12, 1959. Success × Mahan; cross made in 1946; seedlings grown in nursery and budded into bearing trees in July, 1947; first fruited in 1952; tested under USDA 46-15-276. Nut: size similar to that of Success but of more symmetrical shape; averages 45 per pound; shell unusually thin, being similar to Schley; kernel averages about 60 per cent or more of dry weight of the whole nut, releases well from shell, color bright; oil content high; flavor rich; suited to cracking by hand or machinery, cracks out very satisfactorily; shuck thin, opens well when nuts have matured; matures about with Success. Tree: vigorous; branches freely; growth starts relatively late in spring; leaves appear resistant to disease; catkins mature and shed pollen after pistillate flowers are receptive; comes into production early; bears heavy crops. Recommended for trial throughout the southern pecan-growing areas.

Draime Dream.—Originated in Citronelle, Alabama, by Draime Brothers (John H. Draime). Introduced commercially in 1920. Parentage unknown; discovered in 1915. Nut: large; meat white, oily; easy to shell; most nearly resembles Schley.

Kernodle.—Originated in Camp Hill, Alabama, by the late Julius A. Kernodle. Introduced commercially January, 1957. Plant patent 1,744; August 26, 1958; assigned to Simpson Nursery Company, Monticello, Florida. Chance seedling; discovered in 1948. Nut: large; kernels lighter in color than most other varieties, quality very good, flavor somewhat like that of Persian walnut; shell very thin; kernels crack out easily; long with base blunt; ripens late, about October 21 to about November 10 at place of origin; most nearly resembles Frotscher. Tree: appears resistant to scab; productivity good.

Wichita.—Originated in Brownwood, Texas, by the United States Department of Agriculture, Pecan Field Station (L. D. Romberg). Introduced commercially March 12, 1959. Halbert × Mahan; cross made in 1940; seedlings grown in nursery and budded into bearing trees in 1941; first fruited in 1947; tested under USDA 40-9-193. Nut: size medium, averaging about 60 per pound; kernel averages about 60 per cent of whole nut; moderately long; unusually attractive because of neat, purplish-black stripes and splotches on a clear brown shell; shell thickness, central wall, and internal packing material similar to Schley; well-filled; matures about with Western. Tree: early and heavy bearer; vigorous; foliage resistant to various factors which cause early defoliation; moderately upright; protogynous; should cross pollinate well with Western and San Saba Improved. Recommended for trial in areas where western varieties do well.

PERSIMMON

Ennis.—Originated in Bedford, Indiana, by Ray G. Ennis. Introduced commercially in 1955. Chance seedling of the American persimmon *(Diospyros virginiana);* discovered about 1953. Fruit: medium large; flesh rather firm, of good quality; seedless; ripens early; quality good.

PLUM

Eldorosa *(Meldor).*—Originated in Winters, California, by the California Agricultural Experiment Station (Claron O. Hesse), Davis, California, and the United States Department of Agriculture, (Claron O. Hesse). Not released or introduced by these agencies; named and shipped commercially by a grower. Gaviota × Santa Rosa; selected in 1945; tested as California 16–26. Fruit: Santa Rosa type, but shorter, with greater transverse diameter; needs to be full color before harvest; most nearly resembles Santa Rosa.

Grand Rosa.—Originated in Le Grand, California, by F. W. Anderson. Introduced commercially in 1959. Plant patent 1,756; September 23, 1958; assigned to Reedley Nursery, Reedley, California. Open-pollinated seedling of Eldorado; selected in 1957. Fruit: large, averaging 2 to 2⅜ inches in diameter; skin red, shading to burgundy red, with a light purple bloom, being similar to Late Santa Rosa; has the firmness and the good shipping and keeping qualities of Eldorado; ripens about two weeks after Eldorado and about a week after Late Santa Rosa, thus extending the marketing season of Eldorado-type varieties; at harvest, few culls due to growth cracks and other defects.

Lantz.—Originated in Ames, Iowa, by Iowa State College (H. L. Lantz). Introduced commercially in 1958. (Waneta × Moorpark) × Japex; seed planted in 1932; selected for testing about 1935–40; tested under the number Ames 200; the female seedling parent was produced by Harlow Rockhill of Conrad, Iowa; the pollen parent, a seedling of *Prunus salicina,* was selected by Luther Burbank. Fruit: round, uniform in size and form, about 1 to 1½ inches in diameter; stem short; skin dark blue; flesh amber, tender, juicy, makes excellent sauce; clingstone; hangs well on tree; quite resistant to brown rot. Named after Professor H. L. Lantz, 1888–1958.

Mana.—Originated in Brookings, South Dakota, by the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station (N. E. Hansen). Introduced commercially in 1933. *Prunus besseyi* × *Prunus salicina* cv. Burbank. Fruit: cherry plum; round; flesh greenish-yellow; quality good. Variety now obsolete.

Myrobalan 29 C.—Originated in Marysville, California, by Gregory Brothers Nursery Company (Marion E. Gregory), now of Brentwood, California. Introduced commercially in 1920. Seedling of *Prunus cerasifera* selected in 1915 from seed imported from France. A rootstock: resistant to rootknot nematode; grows vigorously; propagated vegetatively by hardwood cuttings.

Sanoba.—Originated in Brookings, South Dakota, by the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station (N. E. Hansen). Introduced commercially in 1929. Sapa × *Prunus besseyi*. Fruit: cherry plum; flesh red; quality good. Plant: upright; productive. Variety now obsolete.

RASPBERRY

Alaska.—Originated in Union Grove, Wisconsin, by W. J. Moyle. Introduced commercially about 1925. Parentage unknown; discovered about 1920. Fruit: black; quality very good. Bush: winter hardy; fruits abundantly.

Black Beauty.—Originated in Xenia, Greene County, Ohio, by Ross Cowen. Introduced commercially in 1932 by Scarff's Nursery, Inc., New Carlisle, Ohio. Chance seedling; discovered about 1920. Fruit: black; large; quality excellent; considered to be resistant to anthracnose. Bush: very productive.

Fewthorn.—Originated in Brookings, South Dakota, by the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station (N. E. Hansen). Introduced commercially in 1922. Minnetonka Ironclad × a wild red raspberry. Fruit: red; keeps well. Bush: canes almost thornless. Variety is no longer available.

Giant Everbearing.—Originated in Wisconsin by the J. W. Jung Seed Co. of Randolph, Wisconsin. Introduced commercially in 1934. Open-pollinated seedling of St. Regis; selected in 1931. Fruit: larger than known parent. Propagation now discontinued as Durham and September are superior varieties.

Malling Exploit.—Originated in East Malling, Kent, England, by the East Malling Research Station (N. H. Grubb). Introduced commercially into the United States in 1956 as P.I. 223837. Newburgh × (Lloyd George × Pyne's Royal); selected in 1937. Fruit: red; large; firm; picks easily; matures early; most nearly resembles Malling Promise. Bush: productive; adapted to heavy, poorly drained soil.

Shuttleworth.—Originated in Silver Creek, New York, by A. L. Shuttleworth. Introduced commercially in 1933. Parentage unknown. Fruit: black; glossy, large, firm; quality superior. Bush: canes strong; productive; tolerant to mosaic.

SAPODILLA

Brown Sugar.—Originated in Homestead, Florida, by the Sub-Tropical Experiment Station, University of Florida. Introduced commercially in 1948. Parentage unknown; seed planted in 1936; selected about 1945 by Robert Newcomb of Homestead. Fruit: flesh pale brown, fragrant, juicy, very sweet and rich, texture slightly granular; nearly round with smooth apex; medium small, with diameter averaging 2½ to 3¾ inches and length 2 to 2½ inches; skin light, scurfy brown; quality very good. Tree: tall, busy; prolific.

STRAWBERRY

Agassiz.—Originated in Agassiz, British Columbia, Canada, by the Canada Experimental Farm. Introduced commercially in 1957. Pathfinder × British Sovereign; cross made in 1947; selected in 1949 by T. H. Ansley and J. A. Freeman. Fruit: very large, uniform, holding its size well during entire season; bright red; as firm as British Sovereign; flavor slightly acid; ripens at place of origin about with British Sovereign; freezing quality rates high. Plant: vigorous; productive; yields higher than British Sovereign; some drought resistance; some red stele resistance; not everbearing.

Auchincruive 6.—Originated in Auchincruive, Ayr, Scotland, by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland (R. D. Reid). Introduced commercially about 1941. Open-pollinated seedling of Scotland 52, which is probably Frith. One of the first introductions in Europe resistant to red core disease *(Phytophthora fragariae)*; only of local interest and now completely obsolete; supplied to breeders in Canada as a source of genes; not grown or recognized as a variety in Europe now (1959). Superseded in 1947 by Auchincruive Climax (List 12).

Cavalier.—Originated in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, by the Horticulture Division, Central Experimental Farm, Canada Department of Agriculture. Introduced commercially in September, 1957. Valentine × Sparkle; cross made in 1948; selected in 1950; tested as Ottawa 481. Fruit: bright red, glossy, firm; large, but tends to become smaller later in season; flesh lighter in color than Grenadier and Guardsman but darker than Redcoat; acidity not high; flavor fine; ripens before Howard 17; good for fresh market, freezing, and jam. Plant: virus-free; significantly outyielded Howard 17 during first six days of harvest, with total yield equal to or higher than that of Howard 17 and Dunlap; produces runners freely; vigorous but not as tall as Redcoat; somewhat susceptible to leaf spot and mildew.

Earlimore.—Originated in Excelsior, Minnesota, by the Fruit Breeding Farm, University of Minnesota (A. N. Wilcox and T. S. Weir). Introduced commercially in December 1958. Minnesota selection SYS305-46 (Campbell × self) × Howard 17; cross made in 1940; selected in 1941; distributed for trial in 1950; tested as Minnesota 1636. Fruit: medium large, being maintained through a relatively long picking season; June bearing, ripening very early; attractive bright red, firm but juicy; flavor pleasant, aromatic, good, slightly acid. Plant: high yields; very vigorous; hardy; highly resistant to leaf spot and leaf scorch; flowers perfect.

Grenadier.—Originated in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, by the Horticulture Division, Central Experimental Farm, Canada Department of Agriculture. Introduced commercially in September, 1957. Valentine × Fairfax; cross made in 1948; selected in 1950; tested as Ottawa 483. Fruit: glossy, darker than Cavalier but has acceptable appearance; flesh firm, darker than Cavalier and Redcoat, acidity low, flavor acceptable; quality higher than that of Cavalier, Guardsman, and Redcoat; ripens in early midseason. Plant: virus-free; has outyielded Howard 17 during the first six days of the harvest season; yield equal to or greater than that of Howard 17 and Dunlap; plant vigor and runner production similar to Cavalier; somewhat susceptible to leaf spot and mildew.

Guardsman.—Originated in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, by the Horticulture Division, Central Experimental Farm, Canada Department of Agriculture. Introduced commercially in September, 1957. Claribel × Sparkle; cross made in 1948; selected in 1950; tested as Ottawa 484. Fruit: large; bright red, glossy, very attractive; flesh firm, darker red than that of Redcoat; turns red before full ripe, so if not picked carefully it may be high in acidity; ripens late,—the primary reason for its introduction; good for freezing and jam. Plant: virus-free; yields as well as, or better than, Dunlap and Howard 17; vigorous; produces ample runners; young leaflets conspicuously light green.

Institute X2.—Originated in Waterford, California, by the Strawberry Institute of California (the late Earl V. Goldsmith and Harold E. Thomas) of Morgan Hill, California. Introduced commercially in 1958 by this Institute; restricted distribution. Plant patent 1,737; July 29, 1958; Earl V. Goldsmith, Margaret S. Goldsmith, and Harold E. Thomas; Margaret S. Goldsmith assignor to the Strawberry Institute of California. Two University of California selections were crossed: California 638.45 × California 794.19; a complex hybrid derived from Banner, Fendalcino, U. S. 253, U. S. 634, New York 2626, Nich Ohmer, and Blakemore; selected in 1950. Fruit: large; appearance bright, glossy; these characteristics make a superior packaged product for interstate and local shipments; flesh moderately red; good for frozen trade; ripens normally with Shasta, but somewhat more continuously during summer than Shasta; flavor mildly subacid; dessert quality about equal to Shasta.

Institute Z4.—Originated in Waterford, California, by the Strawberry Institute of California (the late Earl V. Goldsmith and Harold E. Thomas) of Morgan Hill, California. Introduced commercially in 1958. Plant patent 1,736; Juy 29, 1958; by Earl V. Goldsmith, Margaret S. Goldsmith, and Harold E. Thomas; Margaret S. Goldsmith assignor to the Strawberry Institute of California. Restricted distribution. Two University of California selections were crossed: California 800.13 × California 814.6; a complex hybrid derived from U. S. 634, U. S. 543, U. S. 253, Ruby, Nich Ohmer, Banner, Fendalcino, New York 4626, and Redheart; selected in 1950. Fruit: medium to large, round conic to long conic; bright, glossy; flavor mildly subacid; "seeds" medium-sized, slightly embedded to even with surface of fruit. Plant: very rugged; comparatively tolerant to virus diseases prevailing in California; ability to grow well under poor soil conditions.

Institute Z5A.—Originated in Waterford, California, by the Strawberry Institute of California (the late Earl V. Goldsmith and Harold E. Thomas) of Morgan Hill, California. Introduced commercially in 1958. Plant patent 1,735; July 29, 1958; by Earl V. Goldsmith, Margaret S. Goldsmith, and Harold E. Thomas; Margaret S. Goldsmith assignor to the Strawberry Institute of California. Distribution restricted. Two University of California selections were crossed: California 638.45 × California 469.5; a complex hybrid derived from U. S. 543, U. S. 634, New York 4626, Nich Ohmer, Marshall, Banner, and Fendalcino; selected in 1950. Fruit: larger than Shasta, with a higher surface gloss; shape long wedge; excellent fresh market variety for local and long-distance shipment; flesh moderately red; good for freezing; fruiting season normally starts later than Shasta; flavor mildly subacid. Plant: small; moderately vigorous.

Lee Teague.—Originated in Logan, Iowa, by Lee Roy Teague. Introduced commercially in 1959. Plant patent 1,827; April 28, 1959; assigned to the originator and his heirs. Parentage unknown; discovered July 17, 1956. Fruit: form flattened; skin deep, dark red; flesh firm, no hard core, flavor pleasing, subacid, dark red, ripens evenly. Plant: everbearer; runners numerous but easily controlled; vigorous.

Macherauchs Frühernte *(Müncheberger Frühe).*—Originated in Müncheberg, Mark, Germany, at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut by the Max Planck Institut f. Züchtungsforschung (Friedrich Gruber), Kohn-Vogelsang, Germany. Introduced commercially in 1951 in Germany and somewhat later in the United States and Canada. German patent 623151; assigned to O. Macherauch Gr. Minmelange. Amerikanischer Samling II (Geneva) × Deutsch Evern; selected in 1936. Fruit: size medium; ripens early; flesh medium firm, light to medium red; easily picked; most nearly resembles Deutsch Evern. Plant: high yielding ability; resistant to late frosts (flowers protected under leaves); subject to mildew; tolerant of poor soils and fall drought.

Merton Princess.—Originated in Bayfordbury, Hertford, Herts, England, by the John Innes Horticultural Institution. Introduced commercially in 1957. Royal Sovereign × Merton 31 (possibly Northstar); selected in 1952. Fruit: appearance very good. Plant: yields heavily; resistant to mildew.

Ogallala.—Originated in North Platte, Nebraska, by the North Platte Experiment Station (Glen Viehmeyer) and in Cheyenne, Wyoming, by the United States Department of Agriculture (LeRoy Powers). Introduced commercially in the spring of 1958. Several varieties as well as the wild Rocky Mountain species, *Fragaria ovalis*, entered into the parentage: F_1 (Rockhill × Cheyenne 3) × F_1 (Midland × Cheyenne 2); cross made in the winter of 1945–46; seedlings planted in the field at North Platte in 1947; tested as NP 47222-1. Fruit: quality high; medium to large, carrying a good size through the season; skin rich, dark red, too tender for good shipping; "seeds" slightly depressed; flesh bright red, firm, tender, sweet, aroma mild; slight bitterness in overripe fruit during hot weather; season starts in late May or early June at North Platte, to early November; fruiting continuous (everbearing) except for a two-week period immediately after the spring crop; fruiting scapes short; processes very well. Plant: foliage dense, dark green, leathery; very vigorous; highly resistant to leafspot; extremely winter hardy; yields high; appears to be well adapted to the northern Great Plains region.

Redcoat.—Originated in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, by the Horticulture Division, Central Experimental Farm, Canada Department of Agriculture. Introduced commercially in September, 1957. Sparkle × Valentine; cross made in 1948; selected in 1950; tested as Ottawa 487. Fruit: glossy, light red, highly attractive; flesh firm, flavor acceptable, color rather light; acceptable for freezing, good for jam; ripens in early midseason; good commercial size throughout the harvest season. Plant: vigorous, tall; runners produced freely; virus-free; produces high yields.

Redgauntlet.—Originated in Auchincruive, Ayr, Scotland, by the Scottish Horticultural Research Institute (West of Scotland Unit) (Robert D. Reid). Introduced commercially in 1957. New Jersey 1051 × Auchincruive Climax; cross made in 1946. Plant: resistant to some races of red core root rot *(Phytophthora fragariae).*

Regina.—Originated in Müncheberg, Mark, Germany, at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut by the Max Planck Institut f. Züchtungsforschung (Friedrich Gruber), Köln-Vogelsang. Introduced commercially in 1951 in Germany and somewhat later in the United States and Canada. German patent 645 300; assigned to Christian Fey, Meckheim. Amerikanischer Samling II (Geneva) × Deutsch Evern; selected in 1936. Fruit: size medium; skin glossy, light to medium red; ripens early, about two days before Deutsch Evern; "seeds" only slightly depressed, broad; flesh firm, pink to light red, slightly acid, aromatic; not useful as processed fruit but excellent as fresh fruit. Plant: vigor medium; habit spreading; foliage yellow-green, petioles and young leaves pubescent; some tolerance to virus; susceptible to mildew.

Sultan.—Originated in Platteville, Wisconsin, by Albin E. Lang. Introduced commercially in the spring of 1956. Plant patent 1,745; August 26, 1958. Esteem × self; cross made in 1951; selected in 1953. Fruit: flavor rich, mildly acid; flesh relatively firm; skin dark red; tendency toward white under the calyx and on the inside; core relatively small. Plant: runners hardy, freely produced; everbearer.

Talisman.—Originated in Auchincruive, Ayr, Scotland, by the Scottish Horticultural Research Institute (West of Scotland Unit) (Robert D. Reid). Introduced commercially in 1955. New Jersey 1051 × Auchincruive Climax; cross made in 1946. Fruit: most nearly resembles Auchincruive Climax. Plant: highly resistant to red core root rot (*Phytophthora fragariae*), but susceptible to certain specialized physiological races.

Waybright.—Originated in Veradale, Washington, by Harry R. Waybright. Introduced commercially in 1935. Uncle Capp × an unknown seedling; selected in 1933. Fruit: size medium; dark red; meaty; most nearly resembles known parent.

WALNUT

Bowser.—Originated in Xenia, Ohio, by the late John Mitchell Davidson and Homer G. Bowser. Introduced commercially in the fall of 1958. Chance seedling of the eastern black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) selected by Mr. Davidson in 1956; propagated and evaluated further by Mr. Bowser. Nut: shell very thin; cracking qualities excellent; averages 35 per pound; kernel averages 37 per cent of weight of whole nut.

Broadview.—Originated in Westbank, British Columbia, Canada, by J. U. Gellatly. Introduced commercially in 1930. Seed brought from the ancestral home of the Utki family in Odessa, Russia, to the North Okanogan Valley in British Columbia; dissemination of trees took place and Mr. Gellatly selected this one. Nut: Persian type; large to medium; shell soft, well sealed; cracking quality good; ripens a little before Franquette, beginning in early September; keeps well. Tree: very productive and very winter hardy. Both seeds for planting and scionwood distributed under this varietal name.

Schreiber.—Originated in New Albany, Indiana, by R. H. Schreiber. Introduced commercially in 1941. Open-pollinated seedling of the eastern black walnut (*Juglans nigra*); discovered in 1940. Nut: large; very high total kernel percentage; of good quality. Tree: bears very well.

Spurgeon Special.—Originated in Vancouver, Washington, by John Spurgeon. Introduced commercially about 1920. Nut: Persian; large; shell very thin, with a good seal; kernel light color, flavor good.

WHITE SAPOTE

Chapman.—Originated in Lomita, California. Introduced commercially in 1923 by Armstrong Nurseries, Inc., Ontario, California. Parentage unknown; selected about 1920. Fruit: round; slightly ribbed; large, averaging four inches in diameter; skin yellowish-green; flesh creamy white, melting; flavor very good; ripens September to January.

Collins Seedless.—Originated in southern California. Introduced commercially in 1924 by Armstrong Nurseries, Inc., Ontario, California. Parentage unknown; selected about 1920. Fruit: grows in clusters; quality very good; very little core; no seeds; ripens October to January. Tree: vigorous; crops large.

Galloway.—Originated in Orange, California. Introduced commercially in 1924 by Armstrong Nurseries, Inc., Ontario, California. A seedling nursery tree sold by this nursery to A. E. Zapf of Orange; selected about 1920. Fruit: size medium; shape flattened; flavor rich, sweet, aromatic, pleasing; ripens December to May. Tree: strong, vigorous; bears at an early age; produces good crops; a good ornamental shade tree.

Hammond.—Originated in Ventura County, California. Introduced commercially in 1925 by Armstrong Nurseries, Inc., Ontario, California. A Mexican seedling; selected about 1920. Fruit: almost round, slightly oblong; size medium, averaging ½ to ¾ pound; quality excellent; ripens January to March; quality excellent. Tree: vigorous.

NAMES OF PATENTED VARIETIES

Patent Number	*Varietal Name*
1,730	Merced, almond
1,743	Golden Babcock, peach
1,744	Kernodle, pecan
1,745	Sultan, strawberry
1,746	Golden Dawn, peach
1,751	Regal Grand, nectarine
1,754	Royal Gem, peach
1,755	September Grand, nectarine
1,756	Grand Rosa, plum
1,785	Merricle L-130, peach
1,787	Double Delight, peach (see revision)
1,795	Autumn Beauty, peach
1,805	Imperial Delicious, apple (see revision)
1,818	Merricle L-129, peach
1,822	Redspur, apple (see revision)
1,827	Lee Teague, strawberry
1,839	Williams Gem, peach

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Adams 2, elderberry
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Alabama, peach
Alaska, raspberry
Almena Hart, peach
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Ames 200, plum
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Anderson 11G22, nectarine
  see September Grand
Anderson 11L9A, peach
  see Royal Gem
Anderson 18K18, nectarine
  see Regal Grand
Auchincruive 6, strawberry
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  Syn. of Seibel 5279
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Bennett's Perfection, peach
Ben Owens, peach
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Black Winesap, apple
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  Syn. of Wynema
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Canadian Queen, peach
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